insteer

kles are going."

"Going!" ejaculated I, with unaffected surprise; "and where are they going to?"

"If the child's being lame for life is a joke, Alfred-as everything seems, indeed, to be a joke to you-it's all well and good, and it doesn't signify."

In that wonderful alembic with which married females are endowed by too bountiful nature, Leonora distilled a couple of tears, and le

"He's got the perambulator." observed I with that callousness to shame which is the husband's only and very inadequate defence, wraps himself from the watery foe; "he can keep his ankles from going in that, Leonora,

"Betsy won't push it," sobbed my wife; "she said she'd see the little angel fur fur-further first. Its only use is now to hold the umbrellas in the

get a page," returned I, pleasantly.
"You've promised me him a long time," re turned the unrelenting Leonora; "but I wouldn't trust that child to be butted about by

I don't think so large a temptation will ever be thrown in your way, my love," remarked I, drily; "say 'thousands.' But I tell you what I will do, Lenny; I'll get a Jerusalem pony for "A pony," cried she, clapping her hands

and shutting up her lachrymal ducts, as if by magic; "oh, that'll be delicious." "A Jerusalem pony," observed I again, with emphasis, and unwilling that an expectation should be aroused of some Arab steed; "it will

only be a Jerusalem."
"I don't care whether it comes from Jerusa lem or not," replied she, in evident ignorance that the expression was euphuistic for a don-"I'd just as soon have it from there as

om Wales or Shetland."
"Ha," said I; for I had nothing else to say, since I had not the heart, nor indeed the courage, to undeceive her.
"And, Alfy, darling," observed she, as she

trippingly left the room to communicate this piece of news to her offspring, "do, please, if you possibly can, let it be a piebald." Very well, my love; I will, if I possibly can," returned I; "but I confess I do not think

PORTION II .- How the Promise Was Kept. On a certain Saturday evening, some time after this conversation, I chanced to be at a small villiage in the neighborhood of Edinburgh. which forms a sort of a watering-place to that metropolis-that is to say, which boasts of a pier, a wheel-of-fortune, a few bathing machines, and a stud of Jerusalem ponies; and on one of those animals I set my eye and my mind.

I made inquiry concerning its merits of the proprietor, who, without giving himself an inant's breath for a comma, and far less for con sideration of the facts, deposed—that it was middle-aged, steady, and well-conducted, would carry a lady side-ways, didn't know how to startle. Lie down? Bless you, never. A child may ride him a bunting; while, as for kick-

It may have been that the philosophic beast was annoyed by so much flattery; it may have been that Fate herself interposed to save my ing," that donkey bogan a pas de deux with his hind-legs, the duration and violence of which I never before saw equalled. "It's only his congested the remainder of his sente glance of incredulous scorn, and requested to see some smaller specimens; infant donkeys, taught vicious tricks. Had he any such that he could lay his hand upon his heart and recommend to the father of a young family? Had he any under a year old?

The change that came over this gurrulous

donkeys; scores—hundreds. Under one year old? Certainly not. How could he have? Nothing was younger than one? How could

The low cunning which overspread the per of the Old Bailey Bar.

I turned away in disgust, and should have departed donkeyless, but that a Deus ex machina—a fellow belonging to the bathing-ma-chine—who seemed to know this man and his humor, intervened, and solved the difficulty. He explained to him, with an elaborate pr tience which should earn him the lately vacat place in the College of Preceptors, that there was a smaller measure of time than a year, and I accompanied these two to the donkey em

porium, purchased my young ass for ten shil ngs, hired a boy to lead it home by a strawhalter, and imagined the affair to be conclude I did not, at that time, estimate the duties of the progretor of a Jeruralem pony so highly as the privileges. In the first place, in addition to the boy that was hired for money, there were about three-and-twenty others who accompined us out of the village, for the fun of the thing: of these, two took their posts, like a guard of honor, on either side of the creature, and encouraged him with unintelligible cries; a fourth established himself immediately in his rear, and took every opportunity of my eye being diverted from my property, to twist its perfectly straight and rather attenuated tail. The rest followed in a disorderly manner at a little distance, addressing either myself or the animal-for, having the misfortune to be an Englishman, I am native purity-as "the cuddy," and taunting me with social pride in not at once getting up on the quadruped's back and riding home.

These myrmidons deserted us in the course reached Edinburgh, by a much more formida ble following. When myself and prize reached our residence in Paradise Row, about eleven 'tail" of about one hundred people; inclu ding two policemen and three or four highly respeciable persons who wanted to go the other way, but who were bompelled to follow the

that our back-green was, so to speak, down-stairs, and only approachable by the area steps and through the kitchen passage; but often during the course of my triumphal march this difficulty had presented itself to my procrastina-ting mind, and it had now to be solved: "How were we to get the Jerusalem pony into his nncomstable paddock? Dearest Leonors was gone to bed; that was the only bright side the picture at present afforded me, . If her reproaches upon the animal not being a piebald had been added to my other annoyances at that moment, I verily believe that I should have

given the Jerusalem pony away. "Come," cried the policemen, as we vain! urged the animal to descend into his future resdence, "th's won't do, you know; you must move on, sir; you mustn't be obst

pale with passion, at the idea of the law interering to oppress what it was intended to prothis poor young creature as well as myself?
Move on, indeed! that is the very thing I want to do! A 1, take the Jerusalem pony's foreleg's; A 2, take his hind-quarters, and be very

ful; and carry him down those steps." "Horray!" shouted the crowd, in a state of wild excitement, and delighted with my com-manding air. I was never in my life in the murders perpetrated here where position of a public and popular character bewhich prompt the demagogue. I saw the re spectable inhabitants of Paradise Row regard ing me from their Saturday-night windows, it is true, and I knew that I was losing my practice as a medical man; but, on the other hand. the cheering rang in my ears like trumpet voice, and I felt that, whatever happened, I was

the favorite of the people.

"Take him down," cried I, in a voice of thunder; "you had better take him down, when

"Horray!" shouted the crowd; "take him down, or down with the Peelers." The policement looked at me, looked at the

a sigh, and as though the discussion was closed, "all I have to say is this, that the child's anand then proceeded to obey me without a mur-mur. They took up—they had never taken up

such a customer before—the astonished quad-ruped, in the manner I had suggested, and car-ried him safe and sound down the area steps. While this apparently funereal procession was in progress, a gentleman stopped forward and addressed me with a very excited de neanor: "Excuse me, sir; I have but just come, and am unacquainted with the circum-stances. You are a medical man, I see; I am ennected with the press, sir. What is atter, sir? What has happened? Who is sir? Is it a lady or a gentleman, and are ey dead, or only insensible?"

He is a gentleman, and at present speech " returned I, hurriedly, as I accompanied

e sufferer in question into the house. Oh, the relief of mind and body when I saw that Jerusalem pony deposited safely in our back green! The gratitude with which I overshelmed those guardians of the public safety he recklessness of expense with which I opened ottle after bottle of superior beer for their re

I woke Leonora, to recount to her all that I d done, and had some difficulty to prevent her rushing to the window to look at the new

"I don't even know what a Jerusalem por is," urged she; "I shall be lying awake, and trying to picture what unusual At this juncture, her doubts were set at ver issued from the mouth of jackass since the days of Balaam : it was exactly beneath our room window, and sounded like a brass

Why, it's only a dreadful donkey, Alfred," ried Leonora, with just indignation.
"It's forty donkeys," cried I, penitently, and pping my ears. Never, indeed, shall I for that noise, which seems even now to be

d composed of ophicleides out of repair.

ging through the chambers of memory. We retired to rest however that is to say we lay down and listened. Sometimes we would nourish a faint hope that all was over, that the Jerusalem pony would himself require the blessings of sleep, and become quiet; and some times the real horrors of our situation could not be dispelled by any such baseless fancy. a coronach or lament for his absent mother or other relatives; for, after very short pauses, such as might have been given by any donker to composition, he would burst forth with a orrent of discordant wailing of about fourteen nes in length—as far as we could judge—and nding in an Alexandrine. It was horrible rom the first, and rapidly grew to be unbearable. At 2.30 A. M. I put on my dressing-gown and slippers, and, taking down the rope m one of the window-curtains, I sallied forth into the back green. Sleep had of course been anished from every other inhabitant of Paradise Row as well as from ourselves; a score of uman heads regarded me from far and near, om first flat to attic, with interest and satisrevengeful hearts, I knew, that I was about to hang the Jerusalem pony. I was not going to

approached the animal, uttering sounds ich as, in the mouths of his late attendants, I had observed to give him pleasure; but might just as well have read aloud the Act for revention of Cruelty to Animals. He turned way; he fled; he even lifted up his heel gainst me. Disgusted, but not dispirited by this conduct, I pursued the flying beast with persevering vigor, despite the fluttering of my my unprotected legs. I caught him. I tied up his jaws, securely, as I thought, with the

Better, far better would it have been, had I ever attempted this! The great harmonies of while the cock, imagining, no doubt, that i was dawn, and accusing itself of over-sleeping

"I'll cut that donkey's throat," cried I, leav

"Give him chloroform," cried Leo stically; "you're so fond of that." This remark, intended to wound my profes onal feelings, was, as sometimes happens, the ery best advice that could be given to me. atched up an enormous phial of that divis ssence, and again rushed down to the bac reen to silence the domestic enemy. This standing in my dressing down and slippers apon that prostrate Jerusalem pony, like anther Rarey; a victim to science, he reposed ike a sleeping infant who has had enough of

This victory, achieved in the sight of respecle though sleepless myriads, has been quit advertisement to me. My practice is in easing, and the child's ankles are being rap lly strengthened. A breach knocked through the wall of our back green permits the imp iate cause of this prosperity to retire, after his daily labors, to a pasture at a considerable disance. Leonora is more than mollified. Sh has withdrawn the hasty expression once made ase of, about something being no more like another thing than a horse-chestnut is like a hestnut-horse, and confesses that a Jerusalem pony is a very good pony after all. Her sole egret now is that he is not a piebald. - Chamers's Journal.

Moro, Territory of New Mexico. August 24, 1859 To the Editor of the National Era :

It seems to be a mooted question here hether this Territory is still governed by the inited States, or by a confederation of the everal tribes of Indians on our borders. The nerally conceived opinion, however, is, that the Camanches, Kiawas, Arapahoes, Apaches, and Navahoes, exercise a joint control. As an vidence of the correctness of this belief, they ax the citizens ad libitum, oftentimes to the full extent of their movable chattels, upon which exactions the soldiers look with total in difference, and therefore we are forced to the conclusion, that the United States has ceased to exercise a governing control. The fact that a late Surveyor General is now acting valet to an Indian Chief further confirms the opinion It may be that the General is an unwilling servant, and simply waiting an opportunity regain possession of his hat, boots, coat, vest, lar are still in his possession—before taking an unceremonious leave of Mr. Chief. I do not appose the loss of his jack-knife would cause him to linger long in the unwholesome pre-cincts of an Indian lodge, for the reason that dry-goods box, on the sunny side of a store. still answer a very good purpose as tobaccoknife to an Indian. The army here is regard ed as the right hand of the commerce of Territory. Its voracity gives employment to the rancheros, for whose labor Uncle Sam's money is given in large piles, which soon finds its way nto the pocket of the merchants, and from ence to the States, where it again enters into mer will give us a great redundancy of corn. imperatively necessary that more troops should the Secretary of War against the increase of venture beyond the outer walls of the fort, and

ful, if they did not afford them adequate pro-Respectfully, yours,

aquirer says that some of the Democratic can- as it pleases in the border counties of Ker didates in that State are making this nice distinction when pressed to the wall, and made to portant portion of Missouri. Yet, many of the face the question, whether they will support stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. They and maintain that the South was never as by this time, from end to end, and surged into | but will support him if nominated.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1859.

All letters for the National Era mu addressed to Mrs. M. L. BAILEY. National Era, Washington, D. C.

POLITICAL DODGING.

other light than as a mere politician of expedi

It is impossible to regard Mr. Douglas in any

ents. His doctrine of popular sovereignty doe not rise to the dignity of a principle. It is a mere expedient to evade pressure, for the time being, on a certain point in party politics. Mr. Douglas, while asserting the impregnability of his position, and declaring his determination to rever by the most tremendous braying that die, if need be, in defending it-(he had a good deal to say about this in the Senatorial debate on Lecompton)-has yet carefully provided two modes of retreat from that position, both of which he has distinctly pointed out in his late utterances in the North. Let us see what they Mr. Donglas says he advocates the right of the people of the Territories to determine for themselves whether they will have Slavery or not. This seems to be clear enough. But he immediately turns to the South and says, "Now, don't complain of this. I will show you what you can do to prevent the people of the Territories from acting against Slavery. All you have to do is to refuse to organize the new settlements till you are ready to trust them to leg islate on the question." Mr. Douglas is re ported to say this, in so many words, in his late Northern speeches. In this answer, he is like one defending a fortress in front by a stont cannonade, while he sends a messenger to inform the enemy that they can find their way in by the back gate. Here, for example, are people at Pike's Peak. Suppose they ask for a Territorial Government, for the purpose, among others, of excluding Slavery. Mr. Douglas teaches the South to say, "You can't have it." You will be guilty of "unfriendly legislation' towards the patriarchal institution. "Wait till action. They believed, in their foolish and we can get in (as Mr. Calhoun used to say) with our negroes." Mr. Douglas does not hesitate to suggest this expedient to the South, as affording them ample protection against any action whatever against Slavery in the new settlements. And he does it while arguing to the North that the people of these new settlements are fully competent to protect themselves against the blighting influence of Slavery. Is not this a high style of political dodging? This

we call retreat No. 1. Now for the second. Mr. Douglas reiterates he soundness of his position that the people of urtain-rope, and retired amid murmurs of the Territories should be allowed to decide for applause to my apartment, leaving him speech- themselves whether they will have Slavery or not. He declares they may do it by "unfriendly legislation," subject only to the Constitution Nature are not to be hushed by the rude hands | The South complains that the Territories must Man. Scarcely had my head touched the not be allowed to do by indirection what they pillow, when the bray, half-stifled, pitiful, more | should not do directly. Hear Mr. Douglas renarassing beyond expression than before, re-commenced with hideous pertinacity, and inpurst forth again from that Jerusalem pony, as to the Constitution. If the courts decide that salute the sun, added its shrill tribute to the away, and Slavery stands untouched by it." ture? This is the response which Mr. Douglas makes to this objection of the South, to "unfriendly should suggest to their minds the possibility courts will decide it to be unconstitutional. This is Mr. Douglas's own intimation, if we

have seen him correctly reported. This is relabor. treat No. 2. And a broad, level highway of methods of retreat for himself and for his party, from his much-vaunted position of popular sovmust not be oganized by Congress, if that organization is going to be prejudicial to Slavery

pen, by declaring it unconstitutional. Of what earthly avail, then, is all Mr. Doug las's talk about the people of the Territories deciding the question of Slavery for themselves? supposed to be hostile to it; and if they get a hance to act, their action is to be pronounced invalid by the courts. We should like to ask if Mr. Douglas's own intimations and suggestions here referred to do not rob his scheme of excluding Slavery from the Territories by popular hostility, of every grain of force and effect? We submit that his own exposition of popular and that a low rate of wages, or no wages, is a sovereignty leaves Slavery in full and unquestioned possession of every inch of territory now owned or hereafter acquired by the United States with no power in the people of those ground anywhere. And this is the view of Senator Toombs, evidently, who contends that there is no necessity of a slave code, for Slavery is already amply protected in the Teritories, and

Douglas on all occasions.

WASHINGTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. We call the attention of the reader to the advertisement of this Institution, which is to be under the charge of Mrs. Eliza W. Smith, late Principal of Mystic Hall Seminary, Massachusetts. The preparations for this institution are on a large and liberal scale, and the experience of the Principal, with her accomplished Board of Instruction, give promise of a school for young ladies of the highest type of excellence, t is now almost wholly valueless, having lost The Principal has taken that large and commons two principal blades in the resinous wood of dious establishment on G street, between 17th and 18th, in which the late Postmaster General resided. In the rear of it are buildings expressly constructed for the Institute, in its various departments of mental instruction and physical exercise, including a Gymnasium and studio In the ample grounds attached to the establishment, a circular riding track will be prepared, for the equestrian exercises of the pupils sirculation. The seasonable rains of this sum- These will be new and attractive additions to the routine of female education in this community, and will deserve a liberal patronage.

cessity of overthrowing the Democracy in that State and throughout the Union, on the ground that the slaveholding interest is not safe in their hands. It quotes from a recent letter of one of the Times correspondents, to show that in Westthe citizens, in consideration of their affording ern Virginia there is a strong distrust of slave

them a home market, would indeed, be ungrate-"Free Soilism, scantily veiled and slightle colored—when veiled or colored at all—holds high head in many of the slaveholding States It is quite bold in Western Virginia, defiant in Maryland, omnipotent in Delaware, does about POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The New York Day Book quotes with marks of its warm approbation an article from a journal styled the "Dry Goods Economist," which attempts to show the deplorable condition of the North, arising from its dependence upon European emigration for an adequate supply of labor, while the happy South can count with implicit confidence upon the indigenous growth of the negro population. This economist adverts to the fact, that according to the report of the Brit ish Commissoners of Emigration, 19,000 persons, chiefly from the United States, returned to the United Kingdom within the last twelve months; and at this rate he thinks it possible, or probable. that one-tenth, or two hundred thousand of the two millions of foreigners shown to be in the country at the last census, will go back to Eu. rope, carrying with them \$200,000,000. At this rate, we are to be ruined outright, by the foreign drain upon our labor and accumulated capital. The industry of the North is represent ed as being in a languishing condition, in con sequence of this exodus of foreign labor.

The South is secure against such a misfor tune, argues our economist, because she has never depended upon Europe for a supply of labor, and because her slaves cannot accumulate wealth and return to their fatherland, as do

the Germans and Irish. As a mere side remark, which has no imme diate connection with the economical view of the question, we would respectfully commend this fact to the notice of the Day Book, and others, who argue that the condition of the slaves is preferable to that of the free laborers of the North. According to this Pro-Slavery authority, the great difficulty at the North is that the laborers accumulate property to the value of hundreds of millions, and retire to their native homes to enjoy it. He might have aggravated the case by adding that the evil practice is not confined to laborers of foreign birth. American-born laborers are even more prone than those of Europe to accumulate money, and after a few years to set up as employers, or else to retire to their native villages or neighborhoods, there to enjoy the fruits of their well-directed labors. But whether the prosperous laborer returns to Europe or to his native home in this country, or goes into business as an employer, he in any case is withdrawn from the list of those who seek employ ment, and keep down the wages of labor. The happy South is subject to no such vicissitude reasons our philosopher. The laboring people of the South, that is to say, the negro slaves, cannot accumulate property, neither have they the privilege of retiring from the field of active laoor. They must continue to delve and dig as long as physical nature endures. This, according to the "Dry Goods Economist," and the New York Day Book, is the great utility of Slavery, and its superiority to Freedom.

Yet, after all, in spite of this supposed eco nomical advantage of Slavery, and notwithstanding that the South has the real advantage over the North of producing the great staples, cotton, sugar, and tobacco, is it not strange that she is ever clamorously complaining of her dependence upon the North? Is it not singular that, even in the value of agricultural pro ducts, she is inferior to the North, and in every thing else immeasurably inferior? Is it not strange that her domestic commerce languishforeigners or Northerners? Is it not remarkpaid labor, her manufactures and mechanic arts are feeble and insignificant compared with pent-up waters from an ineffectual dam; the Territorial legislation on Slavery is unconstitutional, then that legislation cannot stand. South sends to the North for nearly everything and permitting another creature to be the first A single sentence of the court brushes it all she consumes of native or foreign manufac-

Questions like these, which the Economist that there is some latent error in their theory of the superior advantages of slave over free

to their native countries, after a few years' Mr. Douglas has then, we say, laid down two residence in this, with their pockets full of money, the Economist forgets that such examples and illustrations of the thrift and prosperity enjoyed in America must be very conta gious; and that every such returned emigrant is an agent in our behalf, and will probably or offensive to Southern leaders. Then, again, induce twenty of his countrymen to come over if the Territories are organized, and the people and try their fortunes, who otherwise would legislate against Slavery, the courts are to brush never have done so. If, therefore, it be true that legislation away with a single dash of the that 19,000 foreigners returned to their native homes with a thousand dollars each, as stated by the Economist, we may safely count upon a large increase of immigration next year. Witheign source, that an unusually large emigration is about to commence; and it is not improbable that it has been stimulated by the prosperous condition of the returned emigrants.

But, aside from such considerations as these. we are very far from acquiescing in the assump- vention tion of the Economist and Day Book, that a high rate of wages is a national misfortune, and that a low rate of wages, or no wages, is a guaranty of public prosperity. Such a state of things, we know, makes the rich richer, and a very decided majority, and only the sacredthe poor poorer, and there is high "Democratic" authority in its favor, even that of Territories to dislodge it from a single foot of President Buchanan, who, it is said, wished to reduce the wages of labor to the European standard of ten cents a day. But we cannot approve it, either in a moral or in an economicannot be touched therein, and who backs best evidence of the prosperity of a people is cal point of view. In our judgment, the very the high rate of wages. No country was ever one to go to, not to fiee from.

The return of foreign laborers to Europe. with their pockets lined with money, will, as we have said, induce a great many more to come in their places. But if they go back for want more abundant in Europe than in America. then there can be no great loss sustained by the capital and business of this country. Unemployed laborers are a curse to themselves and the country. Idleness never fails to produce vice and crime in any class of society: and the best thing that men out of employment can do for themselves and for society is to leave it, and go where labor is in demand.

So that, in any point of view, the philosophy of the " Dry Goods Economist" is fallacious and

Whenever there is a demand for labor in the free States, it will go there in abundance, from Europe and from our Southern States. White labor is never in requisition by capitalists in the South. The policy and the prejudices of the slaveholders will not encourage free labor; and the poor whites of the South, who are unable to set up for themselves as small farmers or mechanics, either emigrate to the Northwest, or become idle hangers-on upon society, more miserable and almost as much despised as the

free colored population in the same section. The census returns show the tendency of the poor white population to abandon the slave States, in search of employment. Notwithstanding the large preponderance of population in the free States, and its greater density, the census of 1850 exhibits the singular fact, that those States were largely the gainers in the interked at me, looked at the for the street was filled to end, and surged into the formula in the support to end, and surged into the formula in the support to the present and to end, and surged into to end, and surged into to end, and surged into the formula in the support to the present and the support to the support to the present and the support to the

ably greater than that which had taken the op- heads in shame, while only the loose and irre- zen may legally acquire in a State. If a man posite course of leaving the North to settle in the South. We are aware that within a few years small colonies from the free States have purchased lands and formed settlements in portions of the South, which have been either in human flesh, and time-servers of every hue, abandoned and deserted, or else were never will be in ecstacies. For weeks to come, we Can it be possible that the Attorney General occupied; but heretofore, the Northern emi- shall see in the newspapers of the South, and dares to say that the President is "nobody "" gration to the South has for the most part been especially those which advocate the revival of And the insult to the President is equally an composed of sharp-witted men of business, of the slave trade, the most jubilant gratulations insult to every member of the party, which reschool teachers, male and female, of profes- over this triumph of their principles. But all iterated the passage quoted above from his sional men, and of mechanics, whose superior sincere lovers of Christ and humanity who letter, from Maine to Texas, as the sum of poskill in superintending has generally found belong to the church will sorrow in silence over litical wisdom. profitable employment. Very few common la- its fall. borers have ever gone from the North to the We believe that the members of no other South in search of employment.

with that of the North. The recent census of sequence of its recent action. But that the South Carolina, taken during the present year, church has weakened its hold upon its mem exhibits the alarming fact that in large districts bers, and lessened its capacity for doing good of the State the white population has declined du- there can be no doubt. Bishop Potter laments ring the last ten years! There has been a consid- that, in more than one county in his diocese, erable exportation of slaves to the newer South- the church is now represented by only a single ern States; but the increase has been so great, congregation; and we shall be surprised if his twithstanding, as to cut off all hope of emloyment for the poor whites, and to compel them to seek homes elsewhere. Now, if South | highest of Christian principles-reprobation of Carolina were overrun with population, this wrong and cruelty. fact would be less damaging to the cause of Slavery. But the case is quite otherwise. The population is sparse-not more than twentyfive to the square mile-while Massachusetts has more than a hundred and twenty-five to the square mile, and still gives no sign of decay. Her population and her wealth are yearly in creasing. Her enterprising people emigrate, but others from Europe are glad to take their ces, and fill the void. But in South Carolithe constant increase of a class of laborers who are compelled to work without wages deters immigrants from abroad, and compels the have hitherto managed to eke out existence by occasional jobs, to abandon their native land, and seek employment in States whose institutions faster free labor.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVEN-TION OF NEW YORK-THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of Eastern New York was in session in that city last eek. The most important business transacted House of Bishops, in favor of restoring Bishop Onderdonk, of that Diocese, who was suspended ourteen years ago for immorality. The Con- George Washington, he says: ntion at the same time received with laughter and hissing a proposition by John Jay, stands without a parallel. Its origin is not enshrouded in fable or legendary tale, but stands Esq., to pass the censure of the body upon the effort to revive the African slave trade. We quote as follows from the proceedings of the Convention, as we find them reported in the New York

"Mr. John Jay presented the following pe tition to the Convention, which he wished re-ferred to a committee of six, who should report at the next Convention.

To the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New

"The undersigned, members of the said burch in the said Diocese, respectfully show investigation, and won approbation. es, and that her foreign commerce has no ex- toriety, by the proceedings in our courts of law, gan. At least, the form of popular government | Lecompton candidate for State Printer. If to the extreme South. Their descriptions sugistence, except so far as it is in the hands of the avowals of prominent statesmen, and the was familiar; but the spirit, which is the soul this union had taken place a week or two ear gest the idea of a great breaking up of society statutes of this Republic, the African slave was invigorated by the free spirit which came trade hath been reopened, and is now being prosecuted from the port of New York, within limits and jurisdiction of this Diocese.

> powerful is the influence exerted in favor of the said trade, and so vitiated is the moral sense of a part of the community in regard to the same, that the legalizing of the said traffic the same as piracy are mocked at and trampled the same as piracy are mocked at and trampled the same as piracy are mocked at and trampled to the same as piracy are mocked at an at the same as piracy are mocked at an at the same as piracy are mocked at an at the same as piracy are mocked at an at the same as piracy are mocked at an at the same as piracy are mocked at an at the same as piracy are mocked at an at the same at the sam

upon with impunity.
"Your memorialists do therefore respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable and revereration, to your wisdom shall seem meet, to en courage a sound Christian sentiment on this subject, and to stay this growing evil, to the Democrats were united, while their opponents tent that, by the voice and influence of our Church, truth and justice may be more firmly established in our Diocese; and especially that the city of New York, where the Church of England was so early planted and so liberally dowed, and where our Diocesan Convention holds its sittings, may be purged of its present

participation to this stupendous crime.
"Mr. Jay said he simply asked the Conven tion to take such measures as they saw fit. He rusted the Convention would be unanimous in opinion; but one or two gentlemen had told him he was too sanguine, and the resolution would be treated with contempt. But he hoped his advisers were mistaken. The surest way, he said, to make agitation, was to gag de bate, and trample on petitions. He reminded the Convention that if agitation sprang from this, it was from the Convention, and not from the pentioners, who came simply and quietly to ask that this subject be considered. He then offered a resolution that the petition be referred to a committee, to report at the next Con-

"This petition of Mr. Jav's created quite ensation in the Convention, and was received with a sound of suppressed laughter, and a ness of the place kept the applause from breaking forth at this result."

By this action, the Episcopal Church of Eastern New York declares to the world, that if not the present juncture of affairs in the East, esfor the infamous pirates who make merchandise of Gold, are valuable and full of information. of the very heathen whom it is endeavoring, by Knickerbocker Magazine. October, 1859. New York: its missionaries, to bring within the pale of ruined by high wages, and such a country is | Christianity. The members of the Convention are no strangers to what the slave trade is. They know that its victims are supplied by have mong other articles, a spicy review of rapine and war, that the savages are stimula. Politics and Politicians, and some exquisite ted to make war upon each other, in order that gems of poetry. The Table Talk is wide and the prisoners may be sold to the traders; they various, as it always is, and is not the least of of employment, and because employment is have heard of the horrors attending the trans- the attractions of this monthly. portation of the poor creatures across the Atlantic; and yet the Episcopal Church has no word of reprobation for the monstrous wickedness, and a proposition to censure it is met with delity and heresy are becoming every day more notte;" "the Professor at the Breakfast-Table." common, and that some of the best men in the land have declared war upon the churches when the churches are thus recreant to humanity? It is impossible for honest and earnest men to respect religious teachers who menace with all the terrors of the law those who participate as the Waverley Novels, just issued by the our power of comprehension. This party is in the amusements of dancing and the theatre, while the foulest crimes against human nature go unrebuked.

It is difficult to account for the moral obtuse ness which this Episcopal Convention has dis-played, when all political parties in the free States have been constrained by public opinion to reprobate the slave trade. The Republican Convention at Syracuse, in language worthy of Wilberforce and Clarkson, denounces the traffic : and even the " Democratic " party of the State, though steeped in Slavery, had the grace to condemn it. Is it not passing strange that there should have been more of reverence for right and humanity in these political bodies, and especially the last named, than in the Episcopal Convention? Like the meeting of the Tract Society, the Convention seems to have change of population with the South. The been controlled, when on this subject, by a

Protestant denomination have so much rever We have a recent striking illustration of the ab- ence for their church as those who pertain to surdity of the theory of the Economist, that the the Episcopal; and this strong attachment may ondition of the South is so enviable, as compared save it from any considerable schism, as a conlabors in visiting his flocks become more arduous, after this abandonment of the first and

THE REVIEW.

Parties and Their Principles. A Manual of Political I telligence, Exhibiting the Origin, Growth, and Characing Valuable and General Statistical Information By Arthur Holmes, 1 vol. 12mo. \$1. New York: D

This is a new book by a new anthor-bis first literary labor. The subject, also, is comparatively new, it having hitherto been but chiefly historical, and is well put together. It lous efforts to carry the State. oor whites who were born on the soil, and who furnishes us an unambiguous account of the The Cincinnati Commercial says the Ho rise, progress, and bearing, of all the more im- William Dennison, jun., the Republican candi which our country has given birth; and it is, upon the regard of the people of that State. ors, politicians, and statesmen, a work of value made an enivable reputation, and largely in for all time. Throughout the entire work, as creased his popularity. He will undoubted sound philosophy which are always character- bearing has been what they denominate it the adoption of a recommendation to the tracts afford fair illustrations of Mr. Holmes's worn out, we would use it in reference to him. method of treating his subjects. In the intro-

"The history of the American Republic

forth full in its record, distinct in its outlines. It has not passed through the pupilage which has preceded the growth and development of other nations; its infancy blended with its youth, and its youth became merged in its manhood with almost the rapidity that charac terizes the maturity of the individual. Unshackled by monarchical restraints, thought, in its development and devotion to the rights kept pace with the unequalled growth of the material resources of the counannals of the world, elicited scrutiny, provoked "The undersigned further show, that so Constitution of England, and now, coalescing werful is the influence exerted in favor of with religious liberty, it was to go forth to re-

and to vest in the people the government hitl erto resting on the irresponsible authority of a

The author dates the overthrow of the Whig party to the campaign of 1852, in which the "The overthrow of the Whig party was final

It has been forcibly said, 'it died of an attempt to swallow the fugitive slave bill.' It is patent that this bill and other features of the compromise of 1850 were most obnoxious to the mass of Northern Whigs. What at first had been merely a sentiment, was fast assuming form as a fixed principle. If they could not check Sla. support the Republican nominees for its extension. The exigencies of the times clearly foreshadowed a reconstruction of parties-at least, the formation of one which should be opposed in principle to the platforms set forth by the two opposing parties in the recent campaign. Subsequent events hastened the sten foreseen to be necessary.

Among other important subjects, the case of Dred Scott is reviewed at considerable length. and with much ability; but we have no room

North American Review. Octobor, 1859. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. Washington: Franck Taylor. In this number of the North American we find interesting critical reviews of the works of to be elected. We hear favorable accounts Fenimore Cooper and Douglas Jerrold, and of from Indiana, and hope they may be realized. Clough's edition of Plutarch's Lives. The article on American Diplomacy in China is, at in favor of the slave trade, it is utterly indiffer pecially readable and instructive. The articles, ent to its enormities. It has no word of censure entitled Educated Labor, and the Depreciation

entertainment by age. In this number we

table. Its contents are as follows: "Daily Beauty;" "the Artist Prisoner;" "the Minister's objection to the others. How men who pro-Wooing;" "Old Papers;" "Rifled Guns;" fess opposition to the extension of Slavery, and laughter and scorn, and voted down by an over- "A Trip to Cuba;" "Blondel;" "the Won- who profess to be friends to an honest and ecowhelming majority! Is it surprising that infidersmith;" "Roba di Roma;" "La Mala nomical administration of the Government,

We have received from the publishers, Petervolumes of the cheap edition of Dickens's the President, to be used by him as a correnworks. They are published in the same style above firm, and the price for the twenty-eight parts is but five dollars. The publishers deserve much praise for getting up so popular an edition of the works of this great Novelist, and we hope it may find a large sale.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREE .- President Bu chanan, in his famous letter to Professor Silli-

"It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that Slaverg exists in Kansas by vibrue of the

Mr. Black, the Attorney General, and fore the legal and constitutional advis President, says in his elaborate p reply to Mr. Douglas, that The Constitution certainly does

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

MINNESOTA .-- From Minnesota, we have the ost encouraging accounts. The Republicans expect to elect both members of Congress and majority of the State Legislature, by which foregone conclusion. gans they will secure a United States Senator n place of Gen. Shields, whose term expires on the 4th of March. Candid "Democrats' neede that the Republicans will carry the day. The chief danger is, that their corrupt antagonists, the Sham Democracy, will defeat them by ballot stuffing, Indian voting, and

The St. Paul Minnesotian relates the follow ng incident in relation to Carl Schurz, who is now on the stump in Minnesota:

"This eloquent German orator spoke of Sha kopee on Monday, the 19th, and so captivated were his German friends, of all parties, that they escorted him out of the city, completely rgetting their peculiar political views. arn that the Germans are satisfied that they have been misinformed concerning the Republican party, and that the only party of Freedom

OHIO.-We have conversed with a well-in formed and not sanguine Ohio Republican, who lightly and very imperfectly touched upon by thinks that our friends will triumph over the other writers. Taken as a whole, the work is spoils Democracy, in spite of their unscrupu-

portant political organizations and ideas to date for Governor of Ohio, has won largely therefore, not merely an interesting book for He has spoken with such candor and manlithe present, but is, besides, especially for edit-ness, and with such ability, too, that he haseyery one who reads it will observe, the author be the next Governor of Ohio, and we are glad exhibits much of that patient research and to see his frank utterance of his opinions. His istic of the true historian. The following ex- Kentucky "gallant;" and if the word were not

The attempt to galvanize the Americans of duction of his chapter on the Administration of Ohio into action for the present campaign has proved an utter failure. A call for a State Convention was responded to by only about half a dozen persons, who, in the absence of anything else to develop their political genius, passed a resolution in favor of supporting Judge Swan for re-election to the Supreme Bench, in opposition to Judge Gholson, the Republican cand date. The election takes place next.

CALIFORNIA .- The election took place on the try. A nation coming so suddenly into the Anti-Lecompton Democrats formed a union, by dus of twenty-five years ago was nothing to arena, with antecedents unprecedented in the each dropping a candidate for Congress, and that which is now taking place. Pro-Slavery to your honorable and reverend body, that it has form of government was not new. The hath recently been made matter of public no- world had known republics since history be- Republicans also agreed to vote for the Autidevelopments of the American press, that, in of the true republic, was unembodied till now. lier, it would have given assurance of success, and wholesale removal of the black race, down from North Europe, and quickened the produce the desired result. Still there is room States General of France, the Confederacies of to hope for a favorable result; and, in any event, the alliance is auspicious of future tri-

nounced the renomination of Governor Banks natural equality of man for hereditary privilege, vention. The party now takes distinctive Re publican ground, omitting the name "American" as a prefix to its title, and making no reference to the distinctive principles of that organization. The administration of Governor Banks gave such general satisfaction that he was renominated unanimously by the Convention, and will be re-elected without serious opposition. The following is significant:

"The National Americans of Boston held caucus the latter part of last week, at which the President of the ward and county commit tees (E. H. Sprague, Esq.) astonished that beautiful party by announcing his purpose to officers, and advising them to go and do like sions of decided dissatisfaction by the large share of the meeting. Whereat, Mr. Sprague resigned his post on the committee, and the interrified reorganized and voted to hold an INDIANA .- In Indiana, the elections this fall

are only for county officers, and therefore inspire less than the usual amount of interest. for additional extracts. The book will at once take rank as a part of the solid literature of the that the election is of no very general im-We trust that no Republican will stay away portance. The moral effect of victory or defeat is always important, and the friends of the cause should never pretermit their exertions because no State officers or Congressmen are

New York having selected their State ticket

from those of the Republican and "Democratic " parties, a good deal of doubt is felt about the result. If the "American" party are really as indifferent to principle as the authors of this hybrid ticket seem to have supposed, and vote accordingly, we shall not be surprised if they succeed in giving a partial victory, as well as a partial defeat, to the great rival parties. But we have reason to hope that men who have so often proclaimed their opposition to the corruptions and Slavery propagandism of the Black Democracy will repudiate this Janus-faced ticket, and vote the straight Republican ticket. Having taken the only foreign-born candidate, they can have no great can support a party which spends eighty to a hundred millions per annum, and which deson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, the first two sires to place thirty millions at the disposal of tion fund in the purchase of Cuba, surpasses anxious to effect a union of the Opposition, and, as a measure of conciliation, it forms coalition with the common enemy!

PENNSYLVANIA.-There seems to be no doubt in any quarter that Pennsylvania will give un overwhelming vote against the Administration. Mr. Buchanan has taken good care of that matter by his folly and subserviency to the slave interest. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Opposition took place in Phila delphia on Thursday evening last, at which Constitution of the United States. Kansas is eloquent speeches were made and resolutions therefore, at this moment, as much a slave adopted condemnatory of the Administration. It is an interesting fact, that the Anti-Lecompcrats of Pennsylvania side with the against the regular nominees of the

it receives from the rum shops and gambling fraternity. The Opposition candidate for Got ernor, Mr. O'den, is a highly respectable gentleman, and will of course be opposed with bitterness by the enemies of law and sobriety. It is believed, however, that he will be triumphantly elected.

Iowa. Our correspondence from Iowa gives us strong assurance that Mr. Dodge will not be able to dodge the real issues involved in the contest with his Republican competitor for the office of Governor. Great efforts have been made in his behalf by the Administration. No resource of corruption or of demagoguism has been left untried, but to no purpose.

Wisconsin,-In Wisconsin, we believe that the success of the Republicans is regarded as a

A SHARP REMEDY. The domestic slave trade presents one of the

ost odious and abhorrent features of the sysem, of which it is an incident. It tramples on the rights of human nature with the most reck. less disregard of every tender tie of family, of home, and of friendship. It degrades its victims to the level of brutish beasts, and its instruments to that of fiends in human shape. The dealer in human flesh is a rational being, without a conscience, or sense of meral obligation; whose ears are deaf to the voice of pity. and whose nerves are strung against the cries of human woe. He, apparently without remorse, separates husbands and wives, parents and children; and in response to the least murmur of agonized hearts, he inflicts terrible curses and blows. Such is the domestic slavetrade, as it exists by law in the Southern

But terrible as is this traffic in its moral aspects, it seems to be, in the bands of Provience, a powerful engine for the overthrow of Slavery itself. The high prices paid for the great Southern staples, cotton and sugar, and especially the former, has created a great deand for labor in the Gulf States, and the habits and prejudices of the planters call for slave labor. This demand is so great, and the price of negroes has risen so high, that great umbers of Southerners unblushingly call for a repeal of the laws which prohibit the foreign slave trade: and, as is believed, they have actually begun the importation of slaves in violation of the laws. But these laws cannot be repealed, and the illicit trade has not, and never can supply a tenth of the demand for labor. The consequence is, that the slave owners of the more northern slave States, including Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, are tempted by the high prices to sell out their slaves to the cotton and sugar planters of the Gulf States and to substitute free labor in its place.

Between the years 1830 and 1840, this drain ipon the older States was so great, that even Virginia declined in the number of her slaves. in the ten years, above twenty thousand. But th ultimo, but up to the present moment we if we are to credit the accounts which reach us have heard no particulars of the result. On daily from these Northern slave States, and parthe eye of the election, the Republicans and ticularly from Missouri and Virginia, the excagreeing to vote for Baker, Republican, and and Anti-Slavery papers in these border States McKibbin, Anti-Lecompton Democrat. The concur in their accounts of the upprecedented

enormous prices paid for negroes. The Richmond (Va.) Whig, quoting and eqdorsing the statement of a North Carolina paper, represents the sale and removal of slaves to the South as being carried to the extent of paralizing agricultural operations in those States. They say that the planters in those farming States can no longer think of buying slaves to cultivate their fields, and that much land will lie fallow in consequence of the inadequate supply of labor; while, if the Southern demand for slaves continues, those old States will be entirely drained of their slaves "soon enough."

"MISSOURI WHITENING OUT .- Free labor is rapidly drowning slave labor out of Missour A St. Louis paper of the 16th says one hundred and fifty negroes arrived there from the inte are leaving daily. The Lexington Express, o Missouri, states that there is scarcely a county in that part of the State but what has its slave bayers for the South, and that the adult slave

pulation is rapidly decreasing. 'The St. Louis Democrat says that every boa brings groups of slaves down the river from the nterior, on the way to the South. A gentle three months, half the slaves in that town and vicinity have disappeared - some across the river on their own account, and the rest down stream at the instance of their owners. If the present exodus continues, there will not be a four years from this time.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, a Pro-Slavery paper, speaking of the decrease of the slaves in that section of the States, says :

"It is probable that there has been a positive decrease in the slave population of many of the northwest counties at a time when we had hoped to see it multiplied. Yet we think, with proper precautions on the part of the masters, there is little reason for uneasiness on the part of owners; but we would caution all to be more prudent and wary than many appear to be. 1 negroes are suffered to run at will, (as many permit,) and have intercourse with every sort of characters, the result will be insubordination

While the slaves are going South, white immigrants from the free States and from Europe are moving into the border slave States, and are thus gradually transforming them into free The St. Louis Christian Advocate, remarking

apon the large immigration which is flowing in upon Missouri, and the development of resources, construction of railroads, establishment of seminaries and colleges, and erection of churches, that will follow the movement, says: "Under such an impulse as this, it does not

require a prophet's eye to foresce the destiny of Slavery. There is not an element of its being that can long subsist under the presence of these combined forces. Our wisest statesmen our shrewdest business men, our educators an journalists, our philanthropists and Christians, all alike premise the approaching downfall and dissolution of the institution, and all alike unite in hailing the dawn of that glorious day."

The following statement from the Pennsy vania Inquirer is a case in point : "Facts are the finger-posts on the paths of time. Ninety-two thousand acres of land, situ

ated within the three counties of Highland, Randolph, and Pendleton, Virginia, have been sold to a Northern Emigration Society for sixty thousand dollars, and the territory will soon be colonized by white laborers. The drain of slaves from Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri towards other States is going on so rapidly that some of the Southern journals, that view the course of events only through a circum scribed vision, cry aloud for a re-opening the slave trade.

The Slavery Propagandists will in vain seek a remedy for this state of things, the effect of which is to drain off the slaves from the more Northern to the extreme Southern States, and convert the former into free States. The slave trade, if it could be revived, would doubtles. be effectual. But that cannot be. The South itself would never consent to be overrun by ough the latter are supported by African savages; the interests of the large planters in the Gulf States, and of all slave